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No 17,152

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POLITICAL SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

A GENERAL'S AMAZING LETTER
TO THE PRESS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

London, April 7.

Major-General Maurice, ex-Director
of Military Operations, in a
letter to the newspapers, says Mr.
Bonar Law's statement on April
23rd that the extension of the
British Front was not dealt with at
Versailles is incorrect. "I was at
Versailles," Major-General Maurice
says, "when the question was
decided."

General Maurice also denies the
truth of the Premier's statements in
the House of Commons on April 9th
that the Army in France was stronger
on January 1st, 1918, than on Janu-
ary 1st, 1917, and that only "one
White Division was in Mesopotamia,
and three in Egypt and Palestine."
General Maurice hopes that Parlia-
ment will order an investigation into
these statements. He says his letter
is not the result of a military con-
spiracy; it had been seen by no
soldier, but many soldiers knew the
incorrectness of the statements
alluded to, and therefore they were
bound to impair the moral of the
troops.

LATER.

The following is a full summary
of the main passages of the letter
to the Press from General Maurice,
who until three weeks ago was
Director of Military Operations in
the Imperial General Staff.

General Maurice says: "Mr. Bonar
Law's answers to questions on April
23rd as regards the extension of the
British Front in France contain cer-
tain misstatements which in the
sum give a totally misleading im-
pression. General Maurice instances
the answer given to Mr. Pringle who
asked if this question had been dis-
cussed at the Versailles Council.
Mr. Bonar Law replied in the nega-
tive. General Maurice says: "I
was at the Versailles Council when
the question was decided by the
Supreme War Council to whom it
had been referred. This is the
latest of a series of misstatements
made recently in the House of Com-
mons by the present Government.
The Prime Minister on April 9th
said: 'What was the position at the
beginning of the battle? Notwith-
standing our heavy casualties in 1917
our Army in France was consider-
ably stronger on January 1st, 1918,
than it was on January 1st, 1917.'"
That statement implies that Sir
Douglas Haig's fighting strength on
the eve of the great battle which
began on March 21st had not been
diminished. That is incorrect. In
the same speech the Prime Minister
said: "In Mesopotamia there is
only one White Division at all. In
Egypt and Palestine there are only
three White Divisions; the rest are
Indians or mixed with a very
small portion of British troops in
those Divisions. I am referring to
Infantry Divisions. This is incorrect.
This letter is not the result of a
military conspiracy, it has been seen
by no soldier. I am by descent and
conviction an sincere democrat as
the Prime Minister and the last
thing I want is to see the Govern-
ment of our country in the hands
of soldiers. My reason for taking
the very grave step of writing this
letter are that the statements quoted
above are known to a large number
of soldiers to be incorrect, and this
knowledge is breeding such distrust
of the Government as can only be
impairing the splendid moral of

our troops at a time when everything
possible should be done to raise it.
I, therefore, decided, fully realising
the consequences to myself, that my
duty as a citizen must override my
duty as a soldier, and I hope Parlia-
ment will see fit to order an investi-
gation into the statements I have
made."

DEMAND FOR A SEARCHING
ENQUIRY.

General Maurice's letter forms the
chief topic of the day.

The Westminster Gazette refers to
it as a grave communication only
justifiable by extreme public neces-
sity. It declares that the House of
Commons must insist on a searching
enquiry, whatever the consequences
to General Maurice or the Govern-
ment.

Other newspapers make a similar
demand.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Asquith notified that he would move
for a Select Committee of the House
of Commons instead of two Judges
on the Maurice affair.

The motion will be debated on
Thursday.

GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR A
"COURT OF HONOUR."

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Asquith called attention to the letter
of General Maurice and asked what
steps the Government proposed to
take to enable the House to examine
General Maurice's allegations.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the
letter raised two questions, firstly,
the question of military discipline
in writing such a letter, and, second-
ly, the veracity of the Ministerial
statements. The first question was
being dealt with by the Army
Council. As regards the second
question, though obviously the
Government could not be carried on
if an enquiry into the conduct of
Ministers should be considered neces-
sary whenever their action was chal-
lenged by a servant of the Govern-
ment who had occupied a position
of the highest confidence, this matter
affected the honour of Ministers and
it was proposed to invite two of His
Majesty's Judges to act as a Court
of Honour to enquire into the alleged
misstatements of Ministers and to
report as quickly as possible.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr.
Bonar Law promised a day for
discussion.

Mr. Lambert suggested that as the
question affected the House of Com-
mons—(Cheese)—the Government
should substitute for two Judges,
three distinguished members of the
House of Commons or a Select Com-
mittee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the
Government was of the opinion that
the suggested Court was the best
method of doing what they consider-
ed necessary to satisfy the House
that they had not wilfully made mis-
leading statements. In order to
examine the question secret docu-
ments must be examined and it
would obviously be very difficult and
unsuitable to appoint a Select Com-
mittee of the House of Commons for
that purpose.

Mr. Asquith: Is it proposed to
introduce a Bill enabling two Judges
to take evidence on oath?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that under
the circumstances he thought it
necessary. He was sure every one
involved would be glad to place his
information at the disposal of the
Judges and if the Judges were not
given anything that they wanted
they would certainly inform the
Government.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

one of you, from the youngest to the oldest have ever on a one-crowd, name—
—Victory, and the German people, love
live the German Fatherland, Germany
and the German people, love

TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL SENSATION
IN ENGLAND.THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND
GENERAL MAURICE'S LETTER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Bonar Law suggested that, perhaps, Mr. Asquith would think it better to have the discussion after the report of the Judges. (Cries of "No.")

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the enquiry must obviously be private, as it would involve the examination of secret documents.

Sir Edward Carson: Will Members of the Cabinet and ex-Members of the Cabinet be allowed to state before the Judges what transpired before the Cabinet?

Mr. Bonar Law: That should be decided by the Judges themselves, but I cannot believe any Judge will refuse the evidence of any Minister or ex-Minister desiring to be heard.

Hon. Sir Hedworth Mux (Admiral of the Fleet) affirmed that Mr. Bonar Law's answers would be received with the greatest dissatisfaction by the Army and Navy, who were sick to death of the way things were going on in the House of Commons.

The Speaker: I thought Sir Hedworth Mux rose to ask a question, and not to make a Hyde Park oration.

Sir Edward Carson: Cannot the Members of the Cabinet be allowed from secrecy without an Act of Parliament?

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, emphasized the fact that the Government proposed to submit the question to two Judges, whom he was willing to allow Mr. Asquith to select, which clearly proved that there was no desire to burke the examination.

Mr. W. M. R. Pringle (Liberal M.P. for Lanark): Will the disciplinary measures against General Maurice be suspended, pending the finding of the Court?

Mr. Bonar Law: No. Even if every statement were true, the discipline of the Army will be impossible if such letters are permitted to be published.

Answering a further question, Mr. Bonar Law said: Does Mr. Asquith think that the Government ought not to proceed with the setting up of the Court until after the discussion in the House of Commons?

Mr. Asquith: Certainly.

THE GOVERNMENT ON ITS
TRIAL.MINISTERIAL CIRCLES VIEW
"SITUATION SERENELY."THE "OLD GANG'S" ATTEMPTS
TO RETURN TO POWER.

LONDON, May 8. The Maurice sensation has produced a political situation which the Lobby Correspondents agree is likely to have momentous consequences. There is some doubt as to what course the Government will pursue to-morrow, but whether it adheres to the decision to appoint a Court of Honour as, some, notably the Times and the Daily Express, declare it will, or prefers to place its case directly before the House of Commons, as the Daily News and other Lobby Correspondents suggest, the general opinion is that the Government is on a trial for its life.

The Daily Telegraph says the Opposition, headed by Mr. Asquith, undoubtedly regards the time as ripe for replacing the Government and is prepared to accept office.

This is confirmed by the Daily Mail, which declares that "the old gang" believe they have found a weapon to destroy the Government and imagine that the country is ready for the return to power of Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Grey, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Herbert Samuel.

That the Government considers Mr. Asquith's motion as a vote of censure is confirmed by the issue of urgent whips to its supporters. The House yesterday apparently opposed the Court of Honour and it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George will to-morrow give the House of Commons the fullest information even perhaps quoting the figures supplied to him by the Army Council to justify the

statements regarding the strength and dispositions of the British Armies. While some Members of the House of Commons were of the opinion yesterday that the existence of the Government was only a question of a few weeks, a political crisis at the present juncture is undoubtedly unwelcome.

The Morning Post violently attacks Mr. Lloyd George as having "proved unfit to drive the chariot of war," but the paper admits there will be numerous abstentions, especially amongst Unionists, if Mr. Asquith's motion is pressed to a division, while the absence of the Nationalists in Ireland is a point in the Government's favour.

The Daily News' Lobby Correspondent, while declaring that the House of Commons is definitely less friendly to the Government and more strongly inclined to re-assess its authority and prerogatives, admits the motion may not bode the fall of the Government, which he claims, will have a complete answer to the charges.

The Daily Chronicle Lobby Correspondent says the situation is viewed in Ministerial circles with serene composure as the Government is confident of its ability to substantiate the statements.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, says the needs for secrecy are precisely the reason why the tribunal should be composed of Parliamentarians, presenting the main groups in the House.

The Daily Telegraph says: The situation is as serious as it could well be. We see no necessity for a Court of Honour, which is quite out of keeping with the spirit of our institutions. We are convinced that the Government is still entitled to the confidence of the country.

The Morning Post says: Not merely the honour of Ministers but the honour of Parliament is involved. The hand of Nemesis is now stretched to Mr. Lloyd George.

The Daily News says: The Government's course for months past has created a condition of distrust and disquiet which is a menace to the country. This menace must cease. The Government's decision to abandon the Court of Honour means an instant verdict and that is supremely desirable.

The Daily Express hopes the Government will dispose of the latest mare's nest in such an unmistakable manner that unrestricted assaults on the Government will cease.

The Daily Mail says: We believe intimated partisans have made another miscalculation. Nobody not utterly besotted by the craze for politics can suppose that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law deliberately lied. The country has no confidence in discredited and dilatory politicians and pacifist hangers-on driven from office eighteen months ago.

The Times says: No Government can afford to ignore or merely rebut such a challenge. Unless and until it is impartially investigated and disproved it will profoundly shake public confidence and revive controversies which are especially mischievous in view of the coming enemy effort to divide the Allies. We are convinced that the public would rather trust judges to make a disinterested enquiry than any conceivable body of politicians.

"IF WE HOLD, WE SHALL WIN."

MR. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE
TO MUNITION WORKERS.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Churchill, while acknowledging the patriotic resolution of the National Brassworkers' and Metal Mechanics' Society recording the bravery and sacrifices of the fighting forces and urging munition workers to redouble their efforts, says he is profoundly confident that Right and Freedom will not be beaten down. He does not believe that the German reserves will suffice for the ambitious programme of destroying the Allied Armies, notwithstanding Germany's expressed willingness to sacrifice a million and a half of men in order to secure the domination of Europe. The French and British Armies will maintain a firm front throughout the summer, while the Americans are coming to our aid as fast as their ships can steam. Our Navy is coping with the submarines, and our aircraft are a mastery of the air in view.

"If we hold, we shall win."

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY NEAR
KEMMEL.

LONDON, May 8.
12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

As a result of minor operations, we advanced our line to a short distance in three localities between the Somme and the Ancre, taking prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active at night between Locos and Robeco and in the neighbourhood of St. Julien.

It also developed with considerable activity on the morning of the 8th on the Meteren-Kemmel sector.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FOURTEEN ENEMY MACHINES
BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, May 8.

A French communiqué states:—

There was marked reciprocal artillery activity on the Haillies-Villers Bretonneux front.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and ten fell damaged in their own lines.

We dropped 4,500 kilogrammes of bombs on the railway station of Flaville, and on Martel, Mounis, Ham, Giscard, Noyon and Vermand.

POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL FROM
YPRES?

PARIS, May 7.

The Matin, discussing the possibility of a withdrawal from Ypres, points out that Germany is already preparing to hail what would merely consist of the occupation of a sector voluntarily evacuated.

"GENERALISSIMO FOCH IS MASTER
OF THE GAME."SIGNOR ORLANDO'S
TESTIMONY.

LONDON, May 8.

Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, interviewed on the Italian Front on his return from France, said he found all the Allied military chiefs convinced that the German onrush was stopped. The Germans would neither reach the Channel ports nor separate the English and the French.

"Generalissimo Foch is a master of the game," he said.

Signor Orlando emphasised that Italy associated herself with the intimate military and political union between the Entente nations. The Abbeville Conference recognised the unity of the Front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as a concrete reality.

AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO
GERMAN THREAT.CORN FOR SWITZERLAND IN
SPITE OF NO "SAFE
CONDUCT."

BERNE, May 7.

The American Legation states that a recent German semi-official declaration that German "safe conduct" for American ships carrying grain for Switzerland would only operate after three months is tantamount to a declaration that Germany maintains a blockade of Switzerland.

The United States Government accepts the challenge. Two ships flying the American flag and laden with corn for Switzerland are now en route to a French Atlantic port, escorted by American warships.

GREATER MAN-POWER
RESOURCES.PLACED AT GENERAL FOCH'S
DISPOSAL.

PARIS, May 7.

The Petit Journal, referring to the recent Conference in France between Mr. Lloyd George, Generalissimo Foch, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Pershing, says that Great Britain and America, recognising the necessity of intensifying military activity, were placing greater man-power resources at Generalissimo Foch's disposal.

The newspaper, after dwelling on the "almost insuperable difficulty" of an invasion of England, declares that Great Britain now realises this and is acting accordingly.

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED IN
AMERICA.

OVER 70,000 TONS IN MAY.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Ten steel ships of 80,000 tons and six wooden ships of 6 tonnage of 21,000 were launched in America in May.

ANOTHER NEW ALLY.

NICARAGUA DECLARES WAR
ON GERMANY.

SAN JUAN-DE-LOS-RIOS, May 8.

Nicaragua has declared war on the Central Powers.

There were only four votes against the Congress's declaration of war.

The President has been authorised to utilize the nation's forces to the fullest.

NEW ERA IN OUR INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS.AN APOLOGIA FOR AMERICA'S
DELAYED ENTRY.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Balfour, addressing the London University, declared that if we had been in the same position as America we might have hesitated even longer than she before entering the war.

He never thought an apology was required for the fact that America did not rush into the fray earlier. He firmly believed that America's entry marked the beginning of the foundation and cornerstone of a new era of international relations in which the English-speaking peoples were destined to take a leading part.

He believed that the American-British union would survive the present necessities and an opportunity will be given to all nations and races to develop along the lines that were best for them. On the other hand, a German victory would unquestionably mean blighting domination and sterilization, at root of all the higher growths of civilisation.

EXCELLENT MOSLEM IMPRESSION
IN JERUSALEM.RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES
WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, May 7.

A telegram from Jerusalem states that the annual pilgrimage to Naby Musa was carried out on April 25th.

The Military authorities assisted in every way possible and the ceremonies occurred without disturbance of any kind. An excellent impression was produced in Moslem circles, and sentiments of loyalty to His Majesty the King and gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief were expressed everywhere.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-COLONEL
TRENCHARD.

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was corresponding with Lieut.-Colonel Trenchard on the question of his employment.

SINN FEIN IN ALLIANCE WITH
GERMANY.CARSON'S PROPOSALS TO THE
UNIONISTS.

LONDON, May 8.

Sir Edward Carson, in the course of a letter to the Press, proposing a Unionist reconsideration of the Irish policy in view of the recent anti-Conscription manifestations, declares that the Government possess the clearest evidence that the Sinn Fein organisation is in alliance with Germany.

M.P. FOR EXETER.

LONDON, May 7.

Sir Robert Newnman has returned unopposed for Exeter.

GERMAN-DUTCH SETTLEMENT.

TRANSPORT CONFINED TO
CIVILIAN SUPPLIES.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

The Nieuws Rotterdamse Courant, referring to the German-Dutch agreement states that Holland has restricted transport on land and water to civilian supplies.

The newspaper complains, however, that Germany hastened the negotiations by military threats, a fact from which the people will not fail to draw their own conclusions.

PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

RE-MODELLING ON U.S.A.
FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, May 8.

The newly elected Deputies and Senators favour the re-modelling of the Constitution on the basis of the United States.

CENTRAL POWERS' TREATY WITH
RUMANIA.A LIST OF THE EIGHT
CONDITIONS.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

The Peace Treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, on the one hand, and Rumania, on the other, comprises eight chapters. The first deals with the re-establishment of peace and friendship, the second with the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, the third with the Rumanian demobilisation, which provides for the continued existence of the Rumanian military Bureau, with supreme authorities, and military institutions, but otherwise a complete demobilisation, except of two divisions in Bessarabia, which will remain till the danger from the Austro-German operations in Ukraine ceases.

GERMANY UNEASY OVER
UKRAINIAN SITUATION.MILITARY MEASURES SHARPLY
CRITICISED.

AMSTERDAM, May 7.

It is reported from Kiev that the Germans have disarmed an Ukrainian division.

Germany is apparently very uneasy over the Ukrainian situation.

The discussion in the Reichstag evoked very sharp Progressive criticism of the German military measures, which the Progressives declared had created a dangerous situation. A very speedy ratification of the Ukrainian peace treaty was urgent. General Skoropadski's alleged pro-Germanism, was discredited and the new Ministry was described as a Great Russian one.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND
GERMANO-UKRAINIANS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

LONDON, May 8.

A Russian wireless message states:—

An armistice has been concluded on May 4 on the Kurik front between Germano-Ukrainians and the Russians, pending peace negotiations.

A neutral zone, ten kilometres deep, has been defined.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

SURRENDER AT ODESSA.

ZURICH, May 8.

A message from Kiev via Vienna states that the Russian Black Sea fleet have arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol and surrendered to the local authorities.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

AMSTERDAM, May 7.

The Prussian Lower House has passed the second-reading of the Electoral Reform Bill.

PASSENGERS FROM BRITAIN TO
IRELAND.PERMIT NECESSARY FOR
CIVILIANS.

LONDON, May 8.

The Press Bureau states:—

Civilian passengers from Great Britain to Ireland must possess a permit.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

TRAINING GALLOPS.

The following times were taken yesterday and to-day:—

May 8th.

WINDSOR DAMELL, 35, 1.12, 1.45.2, 1.4.

33.2.

CONQUEST DAMELL, 34, 1.09, 1.44, 2.18.

1.4, 34.4.

FLIGHTING FIELD 14, last 1 mile, 38.

1.11.3, 1.4, 33.3.

HAGGIS, 39, 1.17, 1.51.1, 1.4, 34.1.

MAHNE, 37, (Kremer) 37, 1.10, 1.43, 1.4.

33.

DOUBTLESS, 37, (Reid), 37, 1.1, (boy).

PERKINS, 27, (Seth), 31, 1.05.2.

1.30.2, 1.4, 34.

HAGGIS, (Gegg), 34.2, 1.07.2.

SHUFFLOCK, (Barton), 5, bavlougs, 1.27, 1.4, 33.2.

RIDGEWAY, (Sutton), 36, 1.07.3, 1.41.4.

1.4, 34.

ANTICIPATION, (Kremer), 38, 1.10.

1.43.2, 1.4, 33.2.

BURBLESAND, (Knott), 27, 1.12.2.

1.47.2, 1.4, 35.

MORNING GLORY, (Barton), 39, 1.11.4.

1.48.3, 1.4, 34.4.

BLACK CAT, (Gegg), 39, 1.14.3, 1.48.

1.4, 33.2.

CAMOUFLAGE, (boy), 38.5, 1.15, 1.46.

1.4, 33.

GENTLE CAT, (Knott), 40, 1.16, 1.46.3.

1.48.3, 1.4, 31.3.

STAMEN CAT, (Garton), 37.2, 1.10.4.

1.43.1, 1.4, 32.2.

QUINTONIA, (Barton), 40, 1.12.4, 1.47.3.

1.4, 33.4.

CHICKENMAN, (Kremer), 41, 1.14.4, 1.48.1.

1.4, 33.2.

KNOWMOORE, (Knott), 36, 1.10.2, 1.43.

1.4, 33.1.

2nd VIOLET, (Boy), 35, 1.10, 1.43.3, 1.4.

33.2.

THEATRE ROYAL
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
PRESENTS
THE FRAWLEY COMPANY
14 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES 14
IN
A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON & NEW YORK SUCCESSES
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, May 14th.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA
MOSCATINE.
The infallible Insect Repeller.
Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.
PRICE 50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use
"MALTHOID"
These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience.
FREE!
It will make a great difference in your roof!
CHAMP: "MALTHOID" LIGHT: "MALTHOID"
ELEAN: "MALTHOID" SAFE: "MALTHOID"
WATERPROOF: "MALTHOID" NEWSPAPER:
Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

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A Large Number of
New and Comfortable CARS
Always in Readiness.
Experienced Chauffeurs
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GARAGE CO.,**
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You be the Judge
From any point that you wish to Judge it,
PETER DAWSON WHISKY
is all that could be asked.
There is a good reason for the many friends it has won.
STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.
SOLE AGENTS
H. BUTTON-JONES & SON,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, May 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We captured a few prisoners and three machine-guns in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Neuville St. Vaast. Our casualties were slight.
We repulsed a raid near Boyelles.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY RAID.

LONDON, May 7.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—
There was a terrific bombardment for two hours last night in connection with two raids, one by the enemy, which was unsuccessful, and the other by the Canadians.

It is reported by Sir Douglas Haig that the raiders reported many enemy killed and wounded in hand-to-hand fighting and great destruction wrought on their defence works.
Heavy rains are rendering the ground very hard for fighting. Whilst it is undoubted that the enemy is preparing another violent blow we are correspondingly ready to meet it.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 7.
A French communiqué says:—
There has been reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aisne. An enemy raid on a small post west of Hargard failed.
We brought back prisoners in a local operation in the same region.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 7.
The Times Correspondent at Christiania states that according to news from Russia through independent Swedish and Dutch channels, the rumours of the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government are unfounded. They are probably due to the development of the Soviet Administration in a moderate direction. M. Trotsky's advocacy of compulsory work has resulted in the People's Commissaries being compelled to fight the Anarchists just as M. Kerensky's Government had to fight the Bolsheviks. Next to the establishment of the new army the most important feature is that the officials of the Kerensky regime have resumed work. This has resulted in a remarkable restoration of order, especially in the distribution of foodstuffs. Many things in which no amount of exhortation and disciplining could formerly induce the people to do are now being done under the inspiration of a steadily growing hatred on the part of the Russian nation for the German oppressor.

JAPAN'S DUTY.

The Times commenting on its Christiania Correspondent's dispatch, says:—
The Allies whose faith in the future of the Russian people has never failed must welcome every sign of change of feeling with gratification and hope. The spectacle of German diplomats dictating self-determination and no annexation into the wholesale dismemberment of Russia and the fate of Ukraine are object lessons in German good faith and amity which will make a revolution of feeling among the Russians not surprising. It is the plain duty of well-wishers of Russians on both sides of the Atlantic to give the Russian people all the assistance in their power in the great work of national reconstruction. Such assistance must have no interest in view but those of Russia herself and the principles for which the democracies are banded together. Russia is a necessary partner in the League of Nations. It is gratifying to know the only one of the Allies able to afford assistance promptly and effectively at present is also willing to afford it. Baron Goto's recent statement makes it clear that Japan would not refuse to undertake the duty if properly approached. No Government and no people in Europe or America ever dreamed of giving orders to the Japanese. On the contrary all the Allies and America are well aware that if Japan undertook such a mission she would do so under the inspiration of an elevated and far-sighted policy.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 7.
Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters in France says an escaped French prisoner of war states that he saw at Hamelin, in Hanover, an American war prisoner who had worked for three months in the Hertz silk mills. He was incredibly thin and weak and could not cross the room without stopping repeatedly and leaning on the furniture. The American stated that no parcels had been sent to the mines and the prisoners received practically nothing but thin soup and sometimes eggs and fish which were impossible to eat. Potatoes and bread were most scarce. It was impossible to work without becoming sick or weakened to the point of falling. Their punishments included beating with the rifle butt and bayonet and imprisonment in a dark, unheated cell after which the men were forced to stand in attention for a certain time in the open. Deaths are frequent. Appleburn and Frenchmen among the prisoners have been killed.

FIENDISH CRUELTY.

LONDON, May 7.
Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters in France says an escaped French prisoner of war states that he saw at Hamelin, in Hanover, an American war prisoner who had worked for three months in the Hertz silk mills. He was incredibly thin and weak and could not cross the room without stopping repeatedly and leaning on the furniture. The American stated that no parcels had been sent to the mines and the prisoners received practically nothing but thin soup and sometimes eggs and fish which were impossible to eat. Potatoes and bread were most scarce. It was impossible to work without becoming sick or weakened to the point of falling. Their punishments included beating with the rifle butt and bayonet and imprisonment in a dark, unheated cell after which the men were forced to stand in attention for a certain time in the open. Deaths are frequent. Appleburn and Frenchmen among the prisoners have been killed.

THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

TRIBUTE FROM GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, May 7.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, commenting on the British attack on Zeebrugge, says:—
It would be foolish to deny that the British Fleet scored a great success through a fantastically audacious stroke in penetrating one of the most important strongholds over which floats the German flag. However unpleasant it may be, we may frankly admit that the enemy ships actually entered the port of Zeebrugge. That being so, there is no reason why they should not achieve a similar feat at other times. It, therefore, behoves our Naval Command to be alert for we have to deal with an antagonist of remarkable boldness.

COMMERCIAL EXCLUSION OF GERMANY.

A FRENCH THREAT.

PARIS, May 7.
The Cabinet has denounced all commercial conventions containing the general clause regarding "most favoured nations."
This is regarded as a further economic menace against Germany.

ROMANIA SIGNS PEACE.

LONDON, May 7.
A Rumanian communiqué says:—
Peace between Rumania and Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria was signed at Bucharest this morning. The text will be published shortly.

UKRAINIAN PROTEST TO GERMANY.

MOSCOW, May 4.
The Ukrainian Government has sent to Berlin a note of protest, indicating that they will resign unless the German Government recalls several officials, including the Military Commander Eichhorn and the Ambassador Schwarzenstein.

REMOVAL OF GERMAN OFFICIALS DEMANDED.

MOSCOW, May 7.
The American Consul-General has died suddenly.
Russian doctors at first diagnosed the case as one of poisoning but subsequently certified that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT MOSCOW DIES.

MOSCOW, May 7.
The American Consul-General has died suddenly.
Russian doctors at first diagnosed the case as one of poisoning but subsequently certified that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain.

RUSSIAN DOCTORS' DIAGNOSIS.

MOSCOW, May 7.
The American Consul-General has died suddenly.
Russian doctors at first diagnosed the case as one of poisoning but subsequently certified that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been computed at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1912-1918.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

MAY 10th to 16th, 1918.

Time	High Water	Low Water
May 10	10.15	4.15
May 11	11.00	3.30
May 12	11.45	2.45
May 13	12.30	1.60
May 14	13.15	0.75
May 15	14.00	0.00
May 16	14.45	0.75

THE "CHINA MAIL" NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month 10s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. respectively.
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; per quarter 3s. 6d. and per month 1s. 2d. respectively. Single copies twenty-five cents each.
Advertisements and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Editor, 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Advertisements and additions to advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to the Editor, 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 1 p.m.
New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.
Advertisements and subscriptions, which are not ordered for a fixed period, will be continued until countermanded.
Telephone Address: "China Mail" Hongkong, Code: A.C.C. 5th Edition.
Telegrams: "China Mail" Hongkong.
Lau Chee, Manager.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.).

EQUIPMENT PARADE.

All ranks (including exempted and medical exempted from duty) who did not attend the recent parade at the Headquarters Club will attend at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, May 13th.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of No. 1 Company who have not yet drawn service rifles will do so at Central Armory between the hours of 5.15 and 6.45 p.m. on Friday, May 10th.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

Will parade at Central on Tuesday, May 14th at 8.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes. Caps will be issued.

P. C. 493 Cobb is granted leave for the duration of the war, as from this date.

By Order, T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the consignor), on

TUESDAY,

the 14th May, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—
Single and Double. Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the consignor), on

TUESDAY,

the 14th May, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARETRES, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Bedsteads and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Balls and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, &c., &c.

Piano by The Robinson Piano Co. (Up-right Iron Grand).

Carl Strauss.

Cramer & Co., Liverpool, (nearly new).

Broadwood & Sons.

Chappell & Co.

Two REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. DUNNAN, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 17th May, 1918, commencing at 2.15 p.m., at No. 57, The Peak, Mount Kellet Road, THE VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained:—
Comprising:—Teakwood Hall Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Blackwood and Cherrywood Table and Chairs, Desk, &c., Old Steel Engraving, Water-colours, &c., Reversible Carpets and Rugs, Toile and Lace Curtains, Teakwood Sideboard, Silver Ware, Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Service, Glass Ware, &c., Brass Twin Bedsteads, Box Mattresses, Drawing Tables, Wardrobes, Umbrellas, &c., &c., Bath Room Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, Gas and Electric Fittings, Gramophone and Band Sewing Machine (Singer), Oliver Typewriter (New), Piano by Collard & Collard in excellent condition, and a number of Chinese Vases, Bronzes, &c., &c.

On view from 10th inst. at 2.30 p.m. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1918.

INTIMATIONS.

"REGAL" RECORDS.

7330 Punjab March ... Rand

Flash of Steel March ... "

The Whistler and His Dog (Description) ... "

Oh, you Women (Humorous March) ... "

Under the Palm ... "

Blue Eyes ... "

Jamie's Patrol ... "

Merry Musicians March ... "

Rock of Ages ... "

Nearer my God to Thee ... "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1333

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS.

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COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

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CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kine's Building, HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO., PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 9, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit, in tenths.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, equal rain, snow, thunder, visibility, dew, wet, hail, rain, mist, and hundredths.

Obtainable at The China Mail Ltd., 5 Wyndham Street.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is a man whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons will always be ready to recommend it, and these recommendations are the best of all.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best of all.

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WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES

CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment

When a postcard will bring free samples

which give quick relief and point to speedy healing. Then you can make these sweet, pure, super-creamy emollients your every-day toilet preparations and prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

For free sample each address post-card:—
"Cuticura," P.O. Box 103, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 9th, 1918. 25m.—No returns from the Philippines. Pressure has increased considerably in the vicinity of Tokyo and moderately over Hongkong; it has decreased considerably over Formosa and the east coast of China, and slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has moved to the S.E. of Japan and the depression over Hongkong has filled up; an irregular area of relatively low pressure covers Formosa, N. Luzon, and the adjacent seas.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.55 inches. Total since January 1st, 7.94 inches, against an average of 13.99 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th May:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. to E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 9, 1918.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Force. Weather.

Whitlock 6 a.m. 29.77 51 82 10 0

Memuro 6 a.m. 29.77 51 82 10 0

Hakodate 6 a.m.